



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

satisfied me that its great commercial importance was only a *question of time*.

The *climate* of both Territories is mild, though colder and wetter than California. The rivers sometimes freeze over, though only for a short time. Stock are never housed, though fed during a month or two in the winter.

Their *productions* are similar to those of California, except those of its southern and tropical portion. Both of them are *sparsely populated*—Oregon containing about 40,000,* and Washington 5,000† souls. The towns in both are small, Portland the largest in Oregon, containing less than 1,500, and Olympia, the largest in Washington, less than 400. Both countries are retarded in their growth by *hostile Indians*. Both suffer materially for *want of a market* for their produce—California being their principal outlet except for timber, some of which is sold in China and the East Indies. This is a serious drawback to the progress of the whole coast.

Both Territories have more or less of the *precious metals* of California, though to what extent is not yet known. Both have also what California has not—extensive *Coal* mines, of the richness of which we know but the beginning. Both, also like California, have an *important future*. Their development may be slow, but it will be sure. Already the foundations are laid there of education and religion, and of good law and commercial greatness. Churches, academies, and even colleges, are already there, and among a people *settled* with their children upon the soil. If the noble men now struggling there can preserve the liberties of the territory from the slavery plotters of the South, who are now politically active and dominant,‡ (and we believe they can) our very best institutions will be established there, to bless and enrich the millions that are yet to crowd those hills and vales.

* In 1853 the population by census counted 33,324, and in 1858, 42,862. In the same years the valuation of taxable property was \$4,578,033 and \$18,463,372. See "Journal" for Feb., 1859, p. 62.

† The census of Washington in 1853 gave 3,965 inhabitants.

‡ Active; but not dominant.—*Ed.*

In conclusion, I would say that the whole Pacific Coast promises well for its future population. The *position* of those great Territories, with their great resources, their splendid harbors, fronting on the world's greatest ocean, and over against the world's oldest and most populous nations, is indicative of their destiny. They are at present occupied by a race unsurpassed in general intelligence, energy, and ambition, while everything in the climate and the physical aspects of the country favors the production of as manly and vigorous a race as ever had committed to them responsibilities so great.

California has been called the *Palestine of the Pacific*. And the term has not been inaptly applied. In climate, soil, and productions; in the general appearance both of the hills and valleys; in the dews and rains and everlasting snows; in the wild flowers and fruits, and "the cattle on a thousand hills," as well as the seasons that divide the year, there are resemblances that impress every traveler that visits both. By the providential concealment of the gold till the land was in the possession of a Christian and Protestant people, and then by the discovery so rapidly peopling it, mainly from the *North and East*, and so securing it to *freedom* as well as to a pure religion, can we not trace the resemblance *still further*, and hope at least that it may also be a *Holy land*, whose chosen people shall, from their commanding position, go forth to *bless every other*.

ASTRONOMICAL POSITIONS.

At the monthly meeting of the Chicago Historical Society, held on the 19th April, 1859, the following latitudes and longitudes of places were announced by Col. J. D. Graham, as having been recently determined by him from Astronomical Observations, viz.:

	Lat. N.	Long.
1. Chicago—Dome of Ct. House	41° 53' 06".2	87° 38' 01".2
2. Michigan City, Ind.—Top of a sandhill N.E. from R.R. Dpt.	41° 43' 25"	86° 54' 21".15
3. Waukegan, Ill.—The dome of the Court House	42° 21' 43".7	87° 50' 10".65